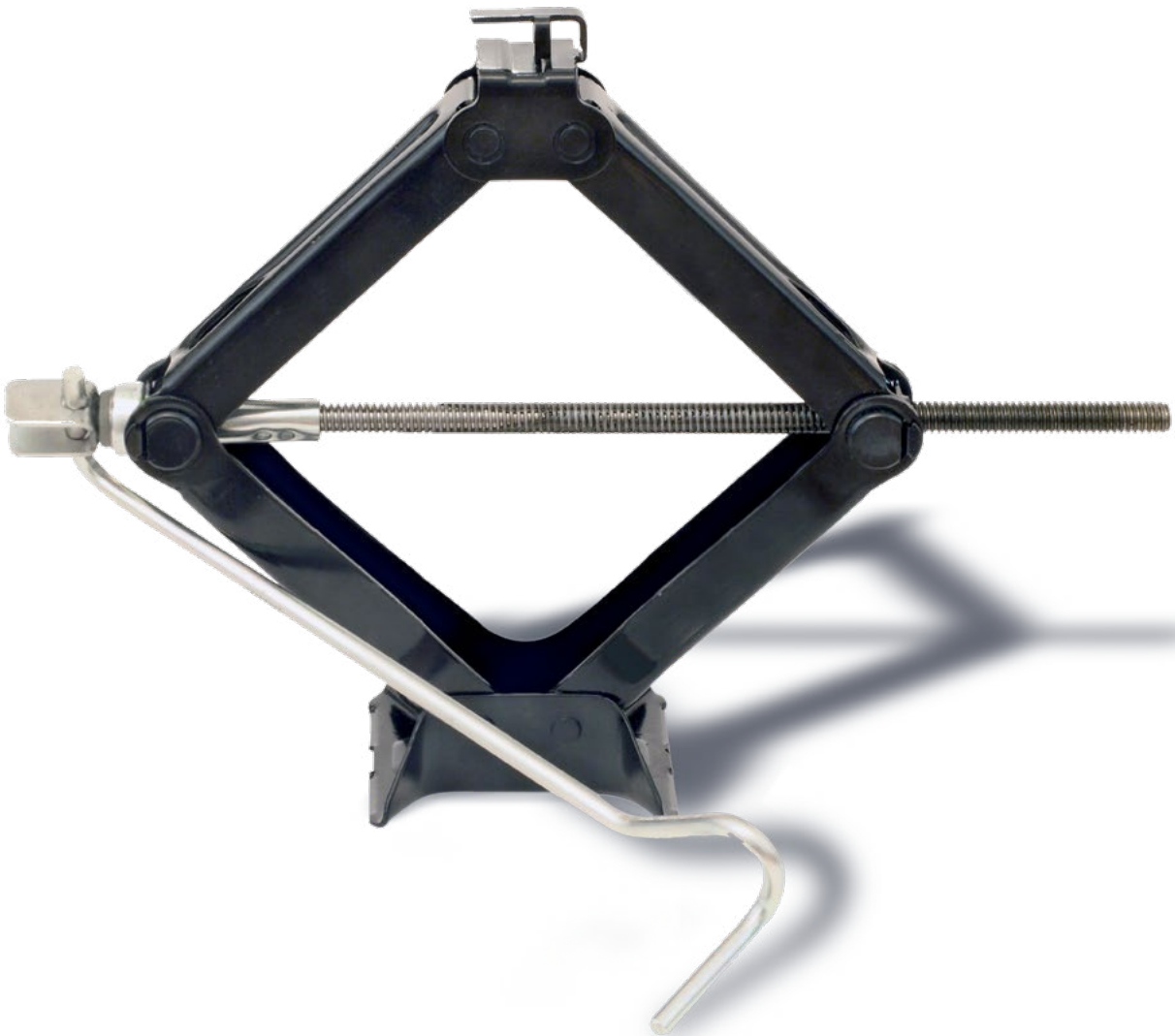




Product safety

Vehicle jacks

Supplier guide



Australian Competition and Consumer Commission
23 Marcus Clarke Street, Canberra, Australian Capital Territory, 2601

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Vehicle jacks

What is this guide about?

Under the Australian Consumer Law (ACL), mandatory consumer product safety standards are introduced when considered reasonably necessary to prevent or reduce the risk of injury to a person. This guide provides a summary of the legal requirements for supply of vehicle jacks.

A full list of mandatory standards and bans is available on pages 18–20.

Who should read this guide?

Suppliers of vehicle jacks should read this guide to familiarise themselves with the hazards and the mandatory requirements for this product.

What are vehicle jacks?

The mandatory standard applies to devices with a capacity of up to and including eight tonnes designed to raise a vehicle such as a car, caravan or trailer. The following are examples of vehicle jacks covered by this mandatory standard:

- screw jacks
- hydraulic jacks
- lever jacks
- high lift jacks
- pantograph jacks (scissor jacks)
- caravan/trailer jacks.

Vehicle jacks are also categorised as specific vehicle and general purpose jacks.

This mandatory standard does not apply to:

- jacks designed to raise an entire vehicle
- air bag jacks
- hydraulic trolley jacks.

There is a separate mandatory standard for hydraulic trolley jacks, based on AS/NZS 2615:2004, *Hydraulic trolley jacks*, with variations and additions made by Consumer Protection Notice No. 10 of 2008.

What are specific vehicle jacks?

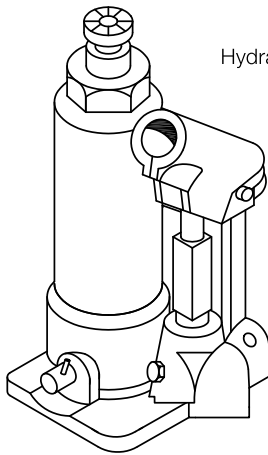
A specific vehicle jack is limited in its application to a specific vehicle, model of vehicle or model designation of vehicles. For example, a new vehicle is usually supplied with a specific vehicle jack intended to be used with that vehicle only and it should not be used on other makes or models of vehicles.

A specific vehicle jack is:

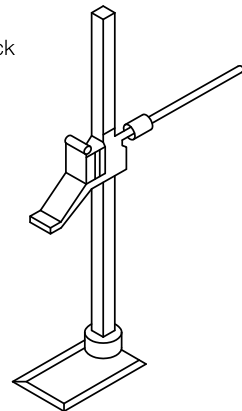
- only intended to be used for changing wheels of the specific vehicle, model of vehicle or model designation of vehicles
- not intended to lift a vehicle other than at specific engagement points.

What are general purpose jacks?

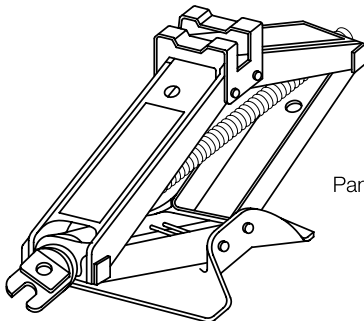
A general purpose vehicle jack is a vehicle jack other than a specific vehicle jack or a caravan/trailer jack.



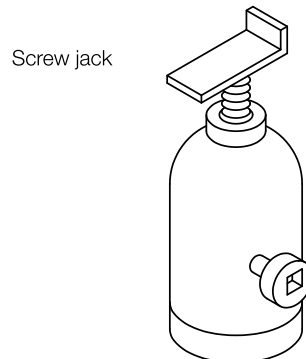
Hydraulic jack



Lever jack



Pantograph (scissor) jack



Screw jack

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What are the hazards?

Death or serious injury

Working under a vehicle that is only supported by a jack can be fatal. Deaths, and injuries ranging from amputation and fractures to crush injuries, have resulted from vehicles falling off vehicle jacks.

Using unsafe vehicle jacks, or using vehicle jacks unsafely, can lead to serious injuries and, in some cases, death.

Each year in Australia around 160 accidents are linked to the use of jacks.

Mandatory standard

The mandatory standard for vehicle jacks is based on AS/NZS 2693 *Vehicle jacks*, with variations and additions made by Consumer Protection Notice No. 1 of 2010.

AS/NZS 2693 is a voluntary standard, except for those sections specifically called up by the consumer protection notice. It is important to note that the sections of AS/NZS 2693 called up by the consumer protection notice may also be varied by the notice. For this reason it is important to read both the notice and AS/NZS 2693 together.

The mandatory standard applies to the supply of new and second-hand vehicle jacks from the dates listed below.

Specific vehicle jacks

Specific vehicle jacks with a capacity of up to and including eight tonnes manufactured before 1 July 2011 must comply with any one of the following standards, as varied by the consumer protection notice:

- AS/NZS 2693:1993 *Vehicle jacks*
- AS/NZS 2693:2003 *Vehicle jacks*
- AS/NZS 2693:2007 *Vehicle jacks*.

Manufacturers must note that all specific vehicle jacks manufactured after 30 June 2011 must comply with AS/NZS 2693:2007, as varied by the consumer protection notice. Compliance with the 1993 and 2003 standards is not an option for specific vehicle jacks manufactured after that date. However, suppliers should note that specific vehicle jacks manufactured before 1 July 2011 and complying with any of the above standards can still be supplied after 1 July 2011.

Vehicle jacks—other than specific vehicle jacks

All vehicle jacks, except specific vehicle jacks, supplied after 30 June 2011 must comply with AS/NZS 2693:2007, as varied by the consumer protection notice.

Meeting mandatory requirements

To comply with the mandatory standard for vehicle jacks, you and your business must ensure that relevant vehicle jacks meet all the requirements for design, construction, performance, markings and instructions.

The following are some key requirements of the mandatory standard.

Design and construction

Materials

Vehicle jacks must have enough strength to withstand the forces and pressures associated with their full range of duties.

Protective coatings

Except for connecting surfaces or sliding parts, the jack must have a suitable corrosion protective coating.

Baseplate dimensions

The area of the bearing surface of the base of a vehicle jack must meet dimensional requirements.

Head cap

The point of contact of the jack with the vehicle (i.e. head cap) must meet dimensional and stability requirements and must be able to engage securely with the vehicle's chassis.

Stability

The jack must remain stable and correctly located with respect to the vehicle at all times during its use.

Prevention of overtravel

The jack must be provided with either:

- a positive stop to prevent the lifting arm of the jack being raised beyond the height it is designed to achieve or
- the design of the jack must be such that 'overtravel' is effectively prevented.

Minimum height

A specific vehicle jack that is supplied with a vehicle must be capable of lifting the model of vehicle it is designed to lift.

Where the weight of a caravan or trailer falls within a caravan/trailer jack's specified capacity, a caravan/trailer jack must:

- be capable of lifting the caravan or trailer that has appropriate engagement points
- lift the caravan or trailer from a position where any one wheel with a completely deflated tyre is resting on the ground to a position where the replacement wheel with a new, fully inflated tyre can be fitted.

Performance

Durability

When subjected to a durability test, the jack must not fail or become unserviceable.

Lowering

The operator must be able to use the jack to control the descent of the load without hazard to the operator or damage to the jack.

Loss of height with time

When subjected to a load for a specified time, the loss of height of the head cap of the jack must not exceed 5 mm.

Overload capacity

The jack must hold an excess load for a specified time without collapsing or losing more than 5 per cent of the height of the load.

Minimum capacity

The following jacks must have a minimum nominated capacity:

- general purpose jacks—no less than 750 kg
- specific vehicle jacks
- high lift jacks
- caravan/trailer jacks.

Safety markings

Suppliers must ensure that the vehicle jacks they supply have accurate safety warnings and safe usage instructions. Labels on a vehicle jack give users important safety information and provide constant warnings to exercise caution when using a vehicle jack.

The following information about the safety warnings and safe usage instructions is based on AS/NZS 2693:2007, as varied by Consumer Protection Notice No. 1 of 2010. The information required under this standard varies slightly from what is required in AS/NZS 2693:1993 and AS/NZS 2693:2003, as varied by the consumer protection notice.

Suppliers must consult Consumer Protection Notice No. 1 of 2010 and the relevant vehicle jack standard to ensure compliance.

Specific vehicle jacks

Specific vehicle jacks must be permanently and legibly marked with the following information:

- warning advice against getting under a vehicle that is supported by a jack—such advice may be provided in pictogram form (see examples contained on page 15 of this guide within the consumer protection notice)
- clear and adequate instructions for operating the jack—these instructions may be provided in pictogram form
- advice to consult the vehicle owner's manual for further instructions—this advice may be provided in pictogram form
- the name or trademark of the vehicle manufacturer
- the model or model designations of vehicles for which the jack is intended to be used.

For hydraulic specific vehicle jacks, there must be a notice specifying:

- the correct hydraulic fluid to use with the jack
- that hydraulic fluid should be kept at the recommended level.

Jacks other than specific vehicle jacks

Jacks other than specific vehicle jacks must be permanently and legibly marked with the following information:

- clear and adequate instructions for operating the jack
- the nominated capacity in kilograms stated as 'Working Load Limit ... kg'
- the name and address in Australia or New Zealand of the manufacturer, importer or other supplier of the jack
- the manufacturing batch identification
- for jacks other than high lift jacks, a notice must also warn against getting under a vehicle that is supported by a jack.

For high lift jacks, the warning notice must also contain information to the following effect:

- do not get under a raised vehicle
- the jack is not to be used for vehicle maintenance or wheel removal
- the jack must have a minimum load of 'X' kg on it to lower step by step; otherwise, the lifting mechanism will slide down to the baseplate, dropping the vehicle (the manufacturer should nominate the minimum load of 'X')

For hydraulic vehicle jacks, the warning notice must also specify:

- the correct hydraulic fluid to use with the jack
- that hydraulic fluid should be kept at the recommended level.

For caravan/trailer jacks, the warning notice must also specify:

- that the jack must only be used with the correct engagement fitting
- the name and manufacturer of the specified engagement fitting.

In addition to the above safety markings and depending on the type of vehicle jack you are supplying, other key requirements also apply. Again, we urge suppliers to ensure they consult Consumer Protection Notice No. 1 of 2010 and the relevant vehicle jack standard to ensure compliance. Some of these key requirements include:

- instructions for the safe use of vehicle jacks, such as:
 - no person should place any portion of their body under a vehicle that is supported by a jack
 - the wheels of a vehicle, caravan or trailer should be chocked
 - no person should remain in a vehicle, caravan or trailer that is being jacked
 - the jack should be used on level firm ground wherever possible
 - a caravan or trailer should be attached to a towing vehicle
- instructions for the maintenance of vehicle jacks, including details for servicing the hydraulic system and lubrication requirements
- information on the packaging or to be accompanied with vehicle jacks, including the nominated capacity of the jack, along with the minimum and maximum height of the head cap of the jack.

Testing

The mandatory standard specifies testing to ensure vehicle jacks meet requirements in construction, design, performance, markings and instructions for use. Suppliers need to organise this testing through specialist laboratories with the right skills, experience and equipment.

Your responsibilities as a supplier

As a supplier, you are legally responsible for ensuring new and second-hand vehicle jacks you supply meet the mandatory safety standard requirements, which are enforceable by law. Failure to comply can result in legal action, penalties and/or recalls.

All suppliers are equally responsible for ensuring that the products they supply meet the requirements of the mandatory standard.

To do this, we strongly advise you to take the following steps:

- Read requirements specified in the consumer protection notice printed in this guide. If the notice declares all or part of an Australian Standard published by SAI Global as the mandatory standard, you must also read the requirements specified in the Australian Standard. You can buy copies of Australian Standards from SAI Global (call 13 1242 or visit www.saiglobal.com/shop).
- Have systems in place to visually check these products to ensure they comply with the requirements of this mandatory standard.
- Where necessary, use reports from reliable, independent testing laboratories to verify compliance.
- Register to receive automatic email updates from the Product Safety Australia website (www.productsafety.gov.au) to help ensure you are aware of the latest product safety information.

Information for retailers

If you are a retailer, you are responsible for ensuring that the products you supply meet the requirements of mandatory safety standards. To ensure that the vehicle jacks you sell comply with the mandatory standard, you should always:

- stipulate that any vehicle jacks you order must meet the mandatory standard
- undertake visual checks of delivered stock where possible to check compliance with the requirements of the mandatory standard
- obtain and keep reliable written verification from independent sources that products have been tested to, and meet, the mandatory requirements.

Consumer guarantees

All Australian traders, whether online or running a 'bricks and mortar' operation, must comply with Australian trading laws. Since 1 January 2011 this has included laws on consumer guarantees, which are part of the ACL (which forms Schedule 2 to the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010*). The consumer guarantees give consumers the right to a refund if a product is unsafe.

Every business that supplies goods—by selling, leasing or hiring—or services to consumers automatically provides certain guarantees about those goods or services.

Businesses that make goods, put them together or have their name on them also give certain guarantees. Importers give these same guarantees if the maker does not have an office in Australia.

If a consumer has a problem with a good, they are free to approach the seller or manufacturer/importer to obtain a remedy—and you cannot tell them otherwise.

For more information on consumer guarantees, please refer to the publication, *Consumer guarantees—business snapshot*, available on the ACCC website.

It is important to remember that if you don't comply with a consumer guarantee, your customers have a right to take action against you. This is the case even if the problem with the good was caused by the manufacturer.

The consumer guarantees do, however, provide sellers with rights against manufacturers or importers of goods if the seller provides a remedy to a consumer for a problem which was caused by the manufacturer or importer.

Product liability

Part 3-5 of the ACL (which forms Schedule 2 to the *Competition and Consumer Act 2010*) contains provisions on product liability. Under these provisions, consumers can seek compensation or damages for personal injury or other loss caused by a safety defect in products supplied by a manufacturer.

Goods with a safety defect are those that are not as safe as what people are generally entitled to expect.

Generally the manufacturers or importers of products are liable under Part 3-5 of the ACL. But if other suppliers, such as retailers, cannot identify the manufacturer or importer, they may be deemed liable for the damages.

Suppliers may reduce their exposure to product liability action by using these responsible and sensible business practices:

- conducting regular reviews of product designs and production
- implementing and reviewing quality assurance procedures
- testing products regularly to relevant standards, including batch testing
- conducting appropriate marketing
- providing clear and thorough user instructions
- where necessary, conducting a quick voluntary recall of any products that are defective or unsafe.

Consumer Protection Notice No. 1 of 2010

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Trade Practices Act 1974

Consumer Protection Notice No. 1 of 2010

CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY STANDARD FOR VEHICLE JACKS

I, Craig Emerson, Minister for Competition Policy & Consumer Affairs, pursuant to subsection 65E(1) of the *Trade Practices Act 1974* and for the purposes of section 65C of that Act, hereby:

- (a) **REVOKE** the consumer product safety standard for vehicle jacks declared by consumer protection notice No. 15 of 2003 published in the Commonwealth of Australia Gazette No. GN 50 of 17 December 2003; and
- (b) **DECLARE** that
 - (i) in respect of goods of the kind specified in Division 1(a) of the Schedule to this Notice, the standards approved by Standards Australia specified in Division 2 of the Schedule, as varied by Division 3 of the Schedule, are consumer product safety standards for the purposes of section 65C of the *Trade Practices Act 1974*. The standards specified at Divisions 2(b) and 2(c) of the Schedule to this Notice will cease to operate as consumer product safety standards from 1 July 2011;
 - (ii) in respect of goods of the kind specified in Division 1(b) of the Schedule to this Notice, the standards approved by Standards Australia specified in Division 2 of the Schedule, as varied by Division 3 of the Schedule, are consumer product safety standards for the purposes of section 65C of the *Trade Practices Act 1974*.

THE SCHEDULE

Division 1: Particulars of the goods

- (a) Vehicle jacks with a nominated capacity of up to and including 8 tonnes but excluding goods of the kind specified in Division 1(b).
- (b) Vehicle jacks with a nominated capacity of up to and including 8 tonnes manufactured before 1 July 2011 which are:
 - (i) limited in their application to a specific vehicle or model(s) or model designation(s) of vehicles
 - (ii) intended to be used to lift the specific vehicle or model(s) or model designation(s) of vehicles at only the specific engagement points
 - (iii) supplied for use:

- a. with the specific vehicle or model(s) or model designation(s) of vehicles referred to at (b)(i) above
- b. as a replacement for the original vehicle jack supplied with the specific vehicle or model(s) or model designation(s) of vehicles referred to at (b)(i) above.

Division 2: The Standards

- (a) Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2693:2007 *Vehicle jacks*, approved by Standards Australia on 15 November 2006;

Or:

- (b) Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2693:2003 *Vehicle jacks*, approved by Standards Australia on 28 February 2003, not incorporating Amendment No. 1 published by Standards Australia on 21 April 2004;

Or:

- (c) Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2693:1993 *Vehicle jacks*, approved by Standards Australia on 17 May 1993 as amended by Amendment No. 1 published by Standards Australia on 11 April 1994;

Division 3: Variations

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2693:2007 is varied by:

- (a) Deleting clause 1 and replacing it with:

“1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies requirements for the design, construction, performance and labelling of jacks with a nominated capacity of up to and including 8 tonnes, which are designed to raise vehicles. It does not include devices that raise an entire vehicle.

A summary of requirements according to vehicle jack type is given in Appendix A.”;

- (b) Deleting clause 6.3;
- (c) In clause 6.7(c) deleting the words “using an operating force not exceeding that specified in Clause 6.3”;
- (d) Deleting clause 7.1.2(f) and replacing it with:
 - “(f) (i) Warning advice against getting under a vehicle that is supported by a jack; and/or

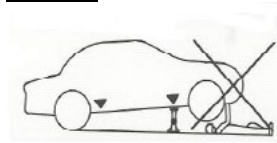
- (ii) Pictogram form of the warning advice against getting under a vehicle that is supported by a jack where the pictogram shows either a:

(1) cross; or

(2) circle with a slash;

through a side view of a person, who is lying on the ground and partially or wholly underneath a side view of a vehicle, which is supported by a jack. Examples of such pictograms are provided below;

Example 1



Example 2



- (e) In clause 8.3(a), deleting the words “general and specific purpose jacks” and replacing with “general purpose and specific vehicle jacks”; and
- (f) In Appendix F, clause F3(h), deleting the second sentence “Do not exceed the operating force specified in Clause 6.3.”, and in clause F4(c), deleting the words “without exceeding the operating force specified in Clause 6.3”.

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2693:2003 is varied by:

- (a) Deleting clause 1 and replacing it with:

“1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies requirements for the design, construction, performance and labelling of jacks with a nominated capacity of up to and including 8 tonnes, which are designed to raise vehicles. It does not include devices that raise an entire vehicle.

NOTE: A summary of requirements according to vehicle jack type is given in Appendix A.”;

- (b) Deleting clauses 5.8 and 6.3;
- (c) In clause 6.7(c) deleting the words “using an operating force not exceeding that specified in Clause 6.3”; and
- (d) In Appendix F, clause F3(h), deleting the second sentence “Do not exceed the operating force specified in Clause 6.3”, and in clause F4(c), deleting the words “without exceeding the operating force specified in Clause 6.3”.

Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 2693:1993 is varied by:

- (a) Deleting clause 1 and replacing it with:

“1 SCOPE

This Standard specifies requirements for the design, construction, performance and labelling of jacks with a nominated capacity of up to and including 8 tonnes, which are designed to raise vehicles. It does not include devices that raise an entire vehicle.

NOTE: A summary of requirements according to vehicle jack type is given in Appendix A.”; and

- (b) Deleting clause 5.9.

Note: In respect of goods of the kind specified in Division 1(a) of the Schedule to this Notice, the choice between three consumer product safety standards in this consumer product safety notice is available until 30 June 2011. From 1 July 2011 the standard at Division 2(a) of the Schedule will operate as the only consumer product safety standard in this consumer product safety notice in respect of goods of the kind specified in Division 1(a) of the Schedule to this Notice.

In respect of goods of the kind specified in Division 1(b) of the Schedule to this Notice only, the choice between three consumer product safety standards in this consumer product safety notice will continue to be available from 1 July 2011.

Dated this 4th day of February 2010

Craig Emerson
Minister for Competition Policy and Consumer Affairs

Role of the ACCC

To minimise the risk of injury associated with consumer products, the ACCC undertakes a variety of activities:

- developing mandatory safety and information standards, when necessary
- informing and educating suppliers about emerging hazards and requirements of mandatory standards or bans
- liaising with suppliers to assist them in understanding how to comply with the standards or bans
- consulting with suppliers and other agencies to identify non-compliant goods
- promoting benefits of compliance with mandatory standards or bans
- assessing overall levels of marketplace compliance with mandatory standards or bans
- informing and educating consumers to choose only compliant products, report suppliers of non-compliant goods to the ACCC and always use products safely
- conducting compliance surveys or inspections to detect non-compliant products
- investigating allegations from consumers and suppliers about supply of non-compliant products
- investigating possible breaches found during compliance surveys or inspections
- seeking the immediate withdrawal of non-compliant or unsafe products from sale
- seeking the recall of non-compliant or unsafe products from the market
- taking action against suppliers including:
 - substantiation, infringement or public warning notices
 - court enforceable undertakings, injunctions and various other court orders
 - damages, compensation orders, disqualification orders and civil penalties
 - adverse publicity orders or requirements for corrective advertising
 - prosecutions resulting in criminal sanctions (fines).

Mandatory standards and bans

Mandatory standards

The following mandatory standards apply nationally under the ACL.

- Aquatic toys
- Baby bath aids
- Baby dummies
- Baby walkers
- Balloon-blowing kits
- Basketball rings and backboards
- Bean bags
- Bicycle helmets
- Bunk beds
- Care labelling—clothing and textile products
- Child restraints for motor vehicles
- Children's household cots
- Children's nightwear and paper patterns for children's nightwear
- Children's portable folding cots
- Children's projectile toys
- Children's toys containing magnets
- Corded internal window coverings (blinds, curtains and window fittings)
- Cosmetics and toiletries—ingredient labelling
- Disposable cigarette lighters
- Elastic luggage straps
- Exercise cycles
- Hot water bottles
- Lead and certain elements in children's toys
- Motor vehicle recovery straps
- Moveable soccer goals
- Pedal bicycles
- Portable fire extinguishers (aerosol type)
- Portable fire extinguishers (non-aerosol type)
- Portable ramps for motor vehicles

- Prams and strollers
- Protective helmets for motorcyclists
- Reduced fire risk cigarettes
- Sunglasses and fashion spectacles
- Swimming aids and flotation aids for water familiarisation and swimming tuition
- Tobacco health warnings
- Toys for children under, up to and including 36 months of age
- Treadmills
- Trolley jacks
- Vehicle jacks
- Vehicle support stands.

Interim bans

Interim bans may be made by the state, territory or Commonwealth Minister. Their duration may be 60–120 days. Check the Product Safety Australia website (www.productsafety.gov.au) for details of any interim bans.

Permanent bans

- Baby dummies with unsafe decorations
- Baby dummy chains with unsafe decorations
- Candles with lead wicks
- Children's plastic products with more than 1 per cent DEHP
- Children's stationery sets containing undeclared knives or cutters with a metal blade
- Combustible candle holders
- Fire footbags and other such goods
- Gas masks with asbestos breathing devices
- Glucomannan in tablet form
- Inflatable toys, novelties and furniture containing beads
- Jelly cups containing konjac
- Miniature motorbikes (monkey bikes) with unsafe design features
- No holes tongue studs
- Novelty cigarettes
- Pools and spas with unsafe design features
- Sky lanterns

- Smokeless tobacco products
- Tinted headlight covers
- Toothpaste containing Diethylene glycol (DEG)
- Toy-like novelty cigarette lighters
- Yo-Yo water balls.

Penalties

Supplying products that do not comply with a mandatory standard or ban is an offence under the ACL. Maximum fines for non-compliance are:

- \$500 000 for individuals.

For a body corporate, the greater of:

- \$10 000 000
- three times the value of the benefit received, or
- 10% of annual turnover in the preceding 12 months, if a court cannot determine the benefit obtained from the offence.

More information

For the latest information on bans, standards and recalls, visit www.productsafety.gov.au.

Key terms used in this guide

Below is a list of some key terms that have been used in this guide.

vehicle jack	A device with a capacity of up to and including eight tonnes designed to raise a vehicle such as a car, caravan or trailer. It does not include jacks designed to raise an entire vehicle.
general purpose vehicle jack	A general purpose vehicle jack is a vehicle jack other than a specific vehicle or caravan/trailer jack.
specific vehicle jack	A specific vehicle jack is a vehicle jack (see above term) that is limited in its application to a specific vehicle, model of vehicle or model designation of vehicles and is not intended to be used to lift a vehicle other than at specific engagement points. A specific vehicle jack is only intended to be used for changing wheels.
Australian Consumer Law (ACL)	The ACL replaces previous Commonwealth, state and territory consumer protection legislation in fair trading acts. It is contained in a schedule to the <i>Trade Practices Act 1974</i> , which has been renamed the <i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (CCA)</i> .
<i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010 (CCA)</i>	The <i>Competition and Consumer Act 2010</i> (formerly the <i>Trade Practices Act 1974</i>) deals with almost all aspects of the marketplace: the relationships between suppliers, wholesalers, retailers, competitors and customers. It covers anti-competitive conduct, unfair market practices, industry codes, mergers and acquisitions of companies, product safety, product labelling, price monitoring, and the regulation of industries such as telecommunications, gas, electricity and airports.
consumer protection notice	A consumer protection notice is a notice that declares a particular standard prepared by Standards Australia (or other approved body), with any additions or variations specified in the notice, to be a prescribed standard.

mandatory consumer
product safety standard

The Commonwealth Minister can prescribe compulsory safety standards for consumer goods and product related services. Suppliers must not supply goods or services that do not comply with a safety standard for goods of that kind.

Safety standards require goods to comply with particular performance, composition, content, design, construction, finish, labelling or packaging rules.

Visit www.productsafety.gov.au for a list of products that mandatory safety standards currently apply to in Australia.

Many mandatory standards are based on Australian voluntary standards published by SAI Global.

supplier

Anyone in the business of selling, exchanging, leasing, hiring or hire-purchasing of goods or provision, or of granting or conferring of services.

supply

Selling, exchanging, leasing, hiring or hire-purchasing of goods or provisions, or of granting or conferring of services.

Contacts

Australian Competition and Consumer Commission

Product safety

For more information about mandatory standards, bans, recalls and emerging issues—and to subscribe to email alerts and RSS—visit our websites:

www.productsafety.gov.au

www.recalls.gov.au

ACCC Infocentre: 1300 302 502

Callers who are deaf or have a hearing or speech impairment can contact us through the National Relay Service: www.relayservice.com.au

Voice-only (speak and listen) users phone: 1300 555 727 and ask for 1300 302 502

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